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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. [No. 36.

SYNOPSIS OF REMARKS OF MR. BEALL,

OF DAVIDSON,

Made on the Resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

MR. SPEAKER:—I regret the necessity of this discussion. I regret that any circumstances or combination of circumstances should have arisen, so as to impel many minds to the conviction that the public safety required the temporary suspension of the great safeguard of personal liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*. And I take this opportunity to say, that no one has a more profound reverence for this palladium of liberty than I have—no one would resist unlawful encroachments upon it with more firmness than myself. But at the same time, I would not guard it with unreasonable jealousy. I would not deny that the good of the country, the public safety and the safety of the writ itself, might require its temporary suspension. The English Parliament, which might be considered a jealous guardian of the writ, has frequently suspended it. It suspended it no less than *five* times between 1800 and 1814; and at one time declared martial law; again in 1822 and 1824, and even so late as 1848, less than fourteen years ago. I mention these facts to show that the British people have been familiar with its suspension, and that the patriotic and accomplished statesmen of that nation have not usually regarded it as such a perilous experiment, nor such a dreadful evil.

But the writ has been suspended by the Confederate Congress, under what was believed to be an imperative necessity; and this General Assembly is now called upon by these resolutions to demand of Congress a repeal of its recent act. I regret, sir, that these resolutions have been introduced under the circumstances now surrounding our National Capitol—in the very crisis of our bleeding country's fate. I had hoped that if any resolutions were deemed necessary, that they would have been free from a spirit of crimination and unjust suspicion. They are objectional in from any spirit. They are objectionable because they make charges which I do not believe facts will sustain; and they call upon the Legislature to do what I believe they have no power to do.

[Here Mr. Beall went into and extended argument, to show that the resolutions called upon the Legislature to clothe itself with judicial powers—to constitute itself a supreme court, and pronounce as erroneous, the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Georgia, of Virginia, and all other courts that had decided that the conscript act was constitutional. He argued that these courts were created for the purpose of investigating the laws, and deciding whether they were constitutional or not, and that the Legislature by this action would be going beyond its own appropriate sphere. He further objected to the resolutions, that their general tenor if not their express words, seemed to declare "that no conditions of public danger, present or prospective, probable or possible," could justify the conscript laws, nor the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Beall continued.]

I believe, sir, that Congress *has* the right to suspend the writ. The constitution, I believe, confers the power. The terms are negative, but still the grant is absolutely affirmative, upon conditions. Now, the plain common sense reading of the clause of the constitution conferring this power would be this: If there is rebellion in the Confederacy, if there is invasion, and Congress deems that the public safety requires it, then Congress shall have the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That is what I deem the plain meaning of the clause. The only question then is—does rebellion exist in the country? Is the country invaded? Does the public safety require the suspension? In answer to the first question, I need only mention the deplorable fact that portions of Virginia and Tennesse have thrown off their allegiance and defied the authorities with force of arms; and to the other facts, that some of our slaves have arms in their hands. In answer to the other question, the question of invasion, is it necessary to point to the smouldering ruins of once happy homes, to the multitudes of helpless men, women and children fleeing before the revengeful fury of a cruel foe, and to the hundreds of battle-fields red with the blood of our best and bravest; when we may almost hear the sound of hostile cannon from this capitol no one will deny that we are invaded.

Then, sir, does the public safety require the suspension? And this brings me to a subject that I would gladly cover with the vail of oblivion, if it were possible. But I am compelled to mention facts existing in our midst, upon which we cannot close our eyes—facts which should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every patriot—facts which prove the degradation to which corrupt human nature may attain, and how low men may descend in the pursuit of their own selfish ends. I allude, sir, to the course pursued for some time past by heartless demagogues, who now that the land is filled with mourning and the people weighed down with the calamities and inconveniences inseparable from war, now that our very existence is at stake—systematically set to work to deceive and mislead the people, to foment discontent, to apologize for our cruel enemies, to excite unfounded distrust in our own government—"Pharisees" "of the straitest," who "lade men with burdens grievous to be borne and themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers."

Less than fourteen years ago, in the British Parliament, a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was asked, to meet and forestall a rebellion in Ireland. And, sir, I cannot do better than use the pointed language of Lord Brougham upon that occasion, describing the bad men who had been leading the simple peasantry to the brink of a fatal insurrection, by their newspapers, by their harangues and by their organized meetings:

"I believe that the country has lately been infested with two sorts of political leaders. One sort was formed of those who preached rebellion, but in a mitigated form—who preached everything short of that which would involve the inconvenience of themselves being prosecuted for treason: men who said "do this and do that," in order to prepare for rebellion, but who took *especial* care not to go beyond a certain limit. They said to the people who had unhappily placed themselves under the bad guidance of such leaders, go this length or that length—*but do nothing unlawful.*"

That is, hold your "peace meetings" hold your "convention meetings," and resolve that you will "take your affairs into your own hands;" that you will "not pay tithes to Bradford nor any other man; that you are in favor of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is"—"but do nothing unlawful!" These were the agitators of the sordid, crafty, money getting school. They, at all events thought to save themselves from persecution, which they were in great dread of, by recommending all things short of actual rebellion, and by continually saying, Pray don't be guilty of any insurrection. It was as if one were to bring gun powder to a place where they had kindled a fire, and then ran away saying, "Pray don't explode."

"But of late there had arisen another set, less despicable, who were traitors, not from sordid motives, but from motives of mere contemptible vanity—men who would apologize for Lincoln, on the ground that his emancipation proclamation did not mean anything—it was *only* a war measure to break the backbone of the rebellion—"men who were seeking the bad, despicable object of the gratification of mere personal vanity. War was the last thing they wished for or thought of. But it did not follow that they could stop those they had been leading on,"—and Lord Brougham concludes by asking for the suspension of the writ, in order to *save those misguided people, those unhappy persons whom these leaders were conducting to their ruin.*"

It has been asserted, sir, that the suspension of the writ is for the especial benefit of North Carolina; and the authority for this assertion, as far as I know, has no better foundation than mere rumor. Sir, I believe I may confidently deny, that it was ever intended to apply to North Carolina as a State, any further than it was intended to apply to South Carolina as a State. If intended to apply to any one in North Carolina at all, my belief is that it was intended solely for those leaders whose portraits have been so accurately painted in the language of Lord Brougham. And, sir, suppose some one should assure me that it was intended to apply to these *few* agiators—shall I fly in a passion and declare that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason and disloyalty? When it is charged that a few bad men are guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, shall I make the illogical deduction that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason? When a few unscrupulous persons, for selfish ends, are charged with systematically sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred towards our common government, am I to come to the unwarrantable conclusion that the *whole State* is charged with disloyalty? Sir, I will not occupy so untenable a position. I must respectfully decline to take the spotless robe of North Carolina and cover the iniquities of these wrong-doers. They most impudently assume that *they* are the people;" that *they* are the "State." Sir, I deny the assumption. They are *not* the "*State.*" The "*State*" is not at home croaking and grumbling, and threatening to "pull the key stone from the arch," and "threatening to fall back upon her sovereignty." The "*State*" is around the fireside, cheering the desponding, in the field and the work shops, with its energy, and trustfulness in a righteous cause; in the army battling against out wicked invaders, and she is every where building up an imperishable monument of fame upon which will *never* be inscribed the names of those who had no word of cheer in the hour of their country's gloom.

But, sir, to return from this digression: There is another indication that the public safety requires the suspension at this time. It is well known that Richmond has been a sewer in which all the elements of corruption from every quarter of the continent have congregated. And now, sir, with Richmond filled with men ready to sell themselves to any inquity; with spies, and enemies, and sympathisers with our enemies, and these enemies in sight of the gas lights of the capital, shall we pronounce here that the public safety—that is the safety of the people, the safety of our armies, the safety of all that is precious does *not* require that these dreadful elements of destruction shall be restrained by the suspension of the writ? Our Congress, now in the midst of the peril, tells us that the public safety *does* require it. Our President, sitting as it were over a hidden volcano, tells us so; yet we must come here, far removed from the scene of danger, and say that it is *not so.* I cannot do it.

Now, sir, I have shown that the country was in a state of rebellion and invasion; that the public safety was in imminent peril, and I am forced to the conclusion that Congress not only has the right to suspend the writ, but it has an imperative duty in the matter. And with my convictions, I cannot consent to urge Congress, at a time like this, to repeal their act of suspension.

I know that my language will be garbled; that my meaning will be perverted; that my motives will be impugned. I do not expect to escape the shafts of malignity; but I have a duty to perform, and I endeavor to perform it fearlessly; and I have tried to do it in a plain, straight-forward manner. I will again state my position: I am opposed to an unguarded suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus.* I am opposed to suspending it except upon occasions of the gravest necessity, and when the public safety clearly and imperatively demands its suspension. If the necessity ever can exist, I believe it exists now. But I further declare that when the peril shall have passed, when the necessity no longer exists, that the privilege of the writ should be immediately restored.

As to the *mode* of suspending the privilege of the writ, I shall have no controversy with any one. I am willing to approve any modification of the act of repeal that will suit the most scrupulous, provided it does not take away at this juncture the great end of the suspension, viz: the apprehension and restraining of the enemies of the country. With these views I cannot endorse the policy urged in this report of the committee, and in the amendment offered. Although I am willing to join in a request that Congress modify its act, I can not ask its repeal at this time—the very crisis of the country's fate.

Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter I have endeavored to be guided by the great maxim, "in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." It has been my constant aim to produce unity on the great central idea of this contest, between the Confederate States and United States; i. e. that the South has a perfect and just right to be free and independent, and that it is our sacred duty to resist the North with all our power, till it ceases to invade this right. As to the mode of conducting this resistance; as to the policy that will conduct the war to a speedy and happy issue, I endeavor to be liberal and charitable in mere matters of opinion. As for myself, I would adopt the eloquent language of Sheridan quoted on an occasion similar to this: "Let us save the ship, not ask who is the master—let us consider not who is the Minister, but where is the enemy we have to cope with." In a crisis like this, I endeavor to lay aside all partizan feeling. I struggle to rise above the mist and fog of party contentions and party prejudice, into that clearer region where the patriotic statesman can see all the wants, necessities, and dangers of his country. And if my voice could be heard throughout this land, I would try to convince every man, woman and child, that this war is a just war of self defence on the part of the South; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the part of the North; that it is a struggle for liberty on the one hand, and despotism on the other; that the humblest citizen is as deeply interested in the struggle as the most exalted; that all classes are alike involved, and if one goes down we all go together; if one is saved, all is saved; and the high and low rich and poor will rejoice in a triumph that belongs to all. I would infuse into every mind a spirit of cheerfulness and hopefulness. I would inspire confidence in the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our military leaders. I would encourage a reasonable confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and good intentions of our statesmen. I would inculcate patience under our trials, hope under our calamities, and above all an unwavering trust in the Omnipotent arm of Jehovah.

I am convinced if we all would pursue this course, that we would present such an impregnable wall of resistance, that Abraham Lincoln with all his hosts would be hurled back as the waves that dash against the rock-bound shore. Now, sir, that our relentless, merciless foes are pressing us on every side with demoniacal fury.—Now that the fierce, dreadful sounds of clashing steel and flashing guns is daily heard around our national capital, and the blood of our sons and brothers is flowing like water, for humanity's sake let us put aside these party contentions, at least until the dreadful crisis is past. When I contemplate the awful solemnity of this hour when every breeze is laden with the wails and sighs of sorrow and affliction; when I see our enemies rushing upon us as the waves of the sea, I cannot fully describe my feelings. I feel somewhat as if I were situated in the midst of a prairie, with the tall grass blasted with the scorching rays of a summer's sun. Here is my home, my wife and all I hold dear. Suddenly, in the gloom of night, I see the horizon darkened with a mass of ascending smoke; then I see fiery columns shooting athwart the rolling dun, and instantly I hear the appalling roar of a billowy see of flame advancing on every side, and see no escape from the devouring element. Shall I, in the midst of this terrific spectacle, turn my attention from this fearful danger and quarrel with the *sparks* that escape from my own chimney? If my attention is directed to the sparks at all, let me rather think that they were excited by some friendly hand, snatching a brand from the hearth-stone to consume the grass and stubble around my house, and create a charmed circle beyond which the fiery billows could not leap.

Sir, let not these minor matters distract our attention from the real dangers that threatens to cut the ground from beneath our feet and leave us no resting place for the sacred right of *habeas corpus*, nor any other right. Let us be united against our cruel foe; then with the blessings of Providence, we will acheive a glorious independence—then will come the notes of blessed peace, wafted on the balmy breezes of the South, and the grand old mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, will catch them up and echo them over the grassy plains of Kentucky, beyond the Mississippi's rushing flood, to be re-echoed by the rolling prairies of Missouri. Then from all this broad land will ascend a grand anthem of praise and thanksgiving to Him who hath given us the victory, and delivered us from our foes with a great deliverance.

From the Daily Sentinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA MILITIA,
Atlanta, May 28, 1864

Your State is invaded and a portion of its most valuable territory overrun by a vindictive enemy of great strength, who is laying waste and devastating the country behind him. Unless this force is checked speedily, the property and homes of thousands must be destroyed and they driven out as wanderers, in destitution and beggary.

Our noble army needs further reinforcements till the emergency has passed. I have summoned the civil and military officers of the State to arms, and they are promptly and nobly responding. If any of these who are subject to militia duty are remaining at home, who are able to do service, I desire the old men to report the facts to me immediately, that courts martial may be ordered, or other proper steps taken to compel them to do their duty or to suffer the penalties. When all the officers shall have responded, more men will be still needed. I do not order out the reserved militia except at the most exposed points, because some must be left at home to make bread and the old men from 50 to 60 and the boys under 17, are not able, as a general rule to endure hard service in the military field. But I do call upon all who are able for service, and can possibly be spared from home, to hasten to the field till the great battle is fought. Many have Confederate contracts, details and exemptions, who are stout and able to do military duty, and can go to the field for a time without serious detriment to the public interest. All such, with all others able for duty, are earnestly requested to fly to arms as the State officers have done. Let each report to Gen. Wayne at Atlanta, and bring with him a bed quilt, or blanket, and rations to last him to camp and a good double barrelled shotgun if he has one. If not he can be armed by the Government.

Georgians! we are now in the crisis of our fate. The destiny of our posterity for ages to come may hang upon the results of the next few days. He who remains at home now may soon occupy it as a slave or be driven from it.

Rally to the rescue, and till the danger is passed let the watchword of every patriot be, "To arms! and to the front!" and the vandal hordes will soon be driven back,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

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Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

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49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken E Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph H Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 45d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 37th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 3d, 42d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 38th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 43d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 3, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24 1863 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit to a similar curse—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT! Suppose, for example, the Southern [illegible] power to elect a President, should nominate [illegible] grounds pledged to wield all the [illegible] government to extend and perpetuate [illegible] pledged to measures of gross aggression, [illegible] to the Constitution, or the rights and property [illegible]; and suppose they should elect such a [illegible] North-ship? They would resist it, [illegible] they would regard it as a vir- [illegible] and would act accordingly. The Union [illegible] is dead, nor can it exist on sectional gr[illegible] Fre[illegible]ness among us, let them be gilleted [illegible] leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUB[illegible] EXISTS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HO[illegible] PARTY AS A PEOPLE. * * * Let our schools and sem[illegible] learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicanism [illegible] found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEI[illegible] A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO E[illegible] INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W[illegible]DEN 7th September, 1856.

Fremont and [illegible] no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States[illegible] by. They are utterly sectional in their charac[illegible] upon a platform which makes them and their [illegible] principles every man, woman and child [illegible] United States." We repeat the [illegible] as personal, mor[illegible] they should succeed in his election, as we do n[illegible] will be the result will be a separation of the States[illegible] of the Southern S[illegible] what action we should take. If some others will not—S[illegible] ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to[illegible] Union. We should place ourselves in such an attitude as at once to [illegible] existing political relations. And then what would Fremont and all the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 30th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress. same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress same date*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States* * * *

It is folly to talk [illegible] Union now and the attempt to do it will [illegible] of bringing on a revolution. The S[illegible] have gone out have gone to stay and [illegible] ging them back. *Progress F[illegible]*

* * [illegible]LINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS [illegible]ONAS E[illegible]LES. * * * *Progress February 23d* 186[illegible]

[illegible]N DI UNION [illegible] a false one; the [illegible] longer any o[illegible] now for declara[illegible] and that as between [illegible] and the South the border [illegible] latter but last summer, when [illegible] when we were denouncing the disu[illegible] R[illegible]mont, and Yancey and all who [illegible] as enemies to that *Union* the *Standard* was [illegible] a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge [illegible] — *Progress, March 22d* 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

Supplies for the Wounded.

The Surgeons in the various Hospitals of Richmond, Petersburg, and elsewhere, are making strong appeals to the people throughout the Confederacy to send them "delicate but nutricious articles of food; which alone can be safely allowed to patients when sinking from exhaustion, or threatened with inflammation, or other dangerous symptoms."

A lady of this State, now in Richmond, writes to the *Confederate*, that provisions are very high in Richmond, and that the Virginians (which we know to be true) have been long taxed to supply delicacies to the wounded soldiers from every State. Dried fruits, blackberry wine, chickens—almost anything would be acceptable. Rags are very necessary, and treacle, sage, pepper, and even pieces of cloth to cover crutches. But it is useless to enumerate the very many articles that would contribute to soothe and comfort the sick and wounded, that are now languishing in hospitals on their rude beds and litters. Their wants are known to every one.

It is an unfortunate fact that our people have become so familiarized with the sufferings and complaints of the poor soldier, they have ceased, in a great measure, to regard him with that tender sympathy and kindness so characteristic of all classes of our fellow-citizens soon after the commencement of the war. This should not be so. The reasons are as strong—nay, even stronger—now, than then, why every kindness and attention should be shown to the sick or the wounded soldier. *Then*, there was something of novelty connected with our unfortunate soldiers, who were sick, or had been wounded, and every one was willing and anxious to render a helping hand. *Now*, the novelty has worn off—we have been used to blood and carnage and the chamber of sickness—The soldier has lost, in a great measure, the enthusiasm with which he entered the struggle—and hence the increased necessity for providing for the relief and comfort of those who are sick or have been wounded.

We appeal to the father, the mother, the wife, the brother, the sister—to the friend, whoever he or she may be—of the wounded or sick soldier, to send forward, as soon as possible, whatever of delicacies or comforts, that can possibly be spared, to minister to the wants and necessities of those who have hitherto stood, as a wall of fire, between us and the common enemy, but who, disabled by sickness or wounds, are now lying in the crowded Hospitals. We hope the appeal is not made in vain.

☞ The *Confederate*, of yesterday, does Hon. N. BYDEN and E J WARREN, Esq., as we believe, very [illegible] is not, in that it alleges their views and Mr. [illegible]DEN's to be identical. We do not think the *Confederate* has any evidence of this fact. It has been as fully established, as it can be, outside a court of justice, that Mr. HOLDEN is in favor, or *was* in favor, of holding a Convention in this State, for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Confederacy. Now, what evidence, in the first place, has the *Confederate*, that Messrs. BOYDEN and WARREN ever favored this Convention movement of Mr. HOLDEN's? In the second place, granting, for the sake of argument, that they do favor the Convention proposition, what evidence has our neighbor that they advocate it for the purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy? We submit that the *Confederate* has no evidence to support either of these allegations. If, then, Messrs. BOYDEN and WARREN do not advocate a Conventfon at this time, and do not favor the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, upon what ground does the *Confederate* allege that their views and the views of Mr. HOLDEN are identical?

We do not think, and we have never charged, that the simple advocacy of a Convention, in itself, (although we have thought the movement ill advised and injudicious from its commencement,) has compromised any one's loyalty, or Conservatism. But, if it can be proved upon any one, as it has been upon Mr. HOLDEN, that his *object* and *intention*, in advocating a Convention, was to create a new revolution in the Confederacy, by "taking the State out of the concern," as Mr. HOLDEN expressed it—*then*, we hold, that such a man is not loyal, and certainly he is not Conservative.

Some very good men and some good Conservatives were inclined to favor a Convention, in the honest, yet mistaken, belief, that a Convention might possibly do something towards accomplishing an honorable peace. But nothing was further from their intention, than to be understood thereby as advocating the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy.

Johnston County.

THOMAS D. SNEAD, for the Senate, and W. G. BANKS and W A SMITH, for the Commons, are announced in the *Progress* as candidates for the next Legislature. They belong to the HOLDEN wing of the "*Destructives*" "*of the straitest sect.*" The *Major* is too useful in the *Home Guards* to be spared from home. Hence the people of Johnston will insist upon his staying at the head of his *battallion*. Messrs. SNEAD and BANKS would also be more useful at home than in the Legislature. The people of Johnston will, therefore, send CLAUD SANDERS and AVERA and WOODALL to the next General Assembly. These gentlemen can be better spared from home, and as they are gentlemen of experience they could do more good in the Legislature than their competitors. Such is the information we gain from "reliable gentlemen" from Johnston

☞ The Hillsboro' *Recorder* announces the name of S F Phillips Esq, as a candidate for the House of Commons in Orange county. Mr. Phillips is a gentleman of fine abilities and a true Conservative If elected as we think he certainly will be, he will make an able and useful member.

Habeas Corpus.

The *Confederate* styles the following act, passed by the late General Assembly, "the nullification bill," "a measure calculated to bring about a conflict between the Confederate and State Governments:"

An act more effectually to secure the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus and to prevent the transportation of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any person as to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of sueing out, or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, under any pretence whatever, transport beyond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person in civil life shall be transported beyond the limits of this State, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this act, the Governor of the State shall forthwith demand him of the authorities of the Confederate States where such person may be imprisoned.

Our cotemporary has certainly done the Legislature great injustice in pronouncing the above a "nullification bill." We consider that the General Assembly had as much right to pass the above bill as any of the acts of the present session. The fact is, it is simply declaratory of the existing law on the subject of the *habeas corpus*—the only material difference being, that to the penalty of a fine as the law now imposes, the above act superadds the penalty of imprisonment.

The following is the 7th section of chapter 55, REVISED CODE, in relation to *habeas corpus:*

"If any officer or other person, to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* shall be directed, shall neglect or refuse to make returns, as aforesaid, or to bring the body of the prisoner according to the command of the writ, without delay; or shall not, within six hours after demanded, deliver a true copy of the commitment or cause of detainer, he shall, upon conviction by indictment, forfeit for the first offence five hundred dollars, and for the second offence one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable to hold office."

Since the above was written we find the following in the leading article of the *Confederate* of yesterday morning, by which our neighbor seems to have been rather hasty in pronouncing his judgment, that the bill of Mr. BOYDEN was "calculated to bring about a conflict between the Confederate and State governments:"

"At first blush, this would seem to intend a conflict, immediate and unavoidable, between the State and the Cofederate authorities. We are not prepared to say that this is so, for we have not yet had an opportunity to fully examine the bill. It can hardly be a measure of *good*, as it emanated from M. Nathanial Boyden, and was sprung in the closing hours of the session."

Further comment is unnecessary. The above goes to show how a man's mind may become unreasonably biased in consequence of individual prejudice—"it can hardly be a measure of *good*, as it emanated from Mr. NATHANIEL BOYDEN." It was an argument of certain of the Jews, that "nothing *good* could come out of Nazareth."

☞ In justice to and at the request of Dr. BEALL, of Davidson, we publish a "synopsis" of his remarks on the resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We cannot agree with Dr. B as to the propriety of the act suspending the writ. But we are willing that our readers should see the other side. "*Audi alteram partem*," when respectfully made, is an appeal we are not inclined to disregard.

We append the following note addressed to us, by way of explanation:

BELLEMONT, June 1st, 1864.

Mr. EDITOR: Mr. GRISSOM, of Granville, in his "remarks," published in the *Conservative* of yesterday, alludes to me without giving my rejoinder to him. I ask that you publish this synopsis of my remarks, that your readers may judge whether Mr. Grissom has comprehended my position, or met my argument.

Yours respectfully,

R. L. BEALL.

☞ The *Progress* refers us to the files of the *State Journal* and kindred sheets for the information we seek as to the charges of disloyalty against the supporters of Gov. VANCE in 1862. As the *Progress* very well knows, we have not the files of the *State Journal* nor of the "kindred sheets" it speaks of. Our neighbor, no doubt, has the files. Will it not give us some extracts to prove the truth of the charge it has made? Show your hand, neighbor.—Either furnish the proof, or manfully withdraw the charge. There is more credit in retracting an erroneous statement, than in sustaining it when you have found out your error.

☞ What proof has the *Progress*, that the certificates of Messrs WELBORN, HORTON, GENTRY, and HAMPTON, to the effect, that Mr. HOLDEN advocated a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy, is "infamously false?" Does Mr. PENNINGTON know that the above named gentlemen stand as high for truth and veracity as any body in North Carolina? And does he suppose they will allow him, with impunity, to charge them, without one syllable of proof, with perpetrating an "infamous falsehood?" We shall see.

WHO WOUNDED GEN. LONGSTREET?—Capt. Robertson Taylor, A. A. General of Mahone's Brigade, writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* that he has received a letter from Gen Longstreet exonerating that brigade from the charge that they fired the shots which wounded Gen. L. and killed Brigadier General Jenkins.

A letter from Washington to Cincinnati states that a considerable rupture has taken place in the cabinet between the President and Mr. Chase, in relation to Gen. Blair's appointment, and it is said that the end is not yet. Mr. Chase will yet be a candidate for the presidency before the Baltimore convention.

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

MAY 19TH, 1864.

T O Anderson co F 1 cav,
J R Ashley co E 57,
W W Adkison co E 31,
W A Branch co G 7,
T M Bust co B 18,
T Baux co B 2,
J H Ball co G 43,
L Benton co K 24,
J Bridgers co C 46,
R G Bennett co I 21,
J Clouts co H 57,
H A Carnicut co A 11,
W G Copland co C 56,
A Dickens co C 21,
R C Dick co I 5 cav,
G Drake co I 54,
S Dougherty co F 56,
J Davis co G 15,
R Dunn co E 48,
J Evans co F 52,
W Ellis co C 45,
G Eanes co E 5 cav,
J Eastword co A 54,
J Essex co K 48,
W Foster co H 56,
R A Fitgerald co A 54,
G N Ford co H 24,
J Ford co H 24,
J E Gay co A 51,
B J Guffer co E 48,
R N Hoyt co D 34,
W Henon co C 2,
H C Gorris co C 35,
J E Guy co I 57,
N Harris co E 48,
D Huntley co I 43,
G Harris co H 45,
H Hatch co D 35,
M L Henley co G 35,
J Huck co H 35,
A H Hoke co A 35,
B L Hillgaret co B 48,
M C Johnson co H 46,
J V Jones co G 44,
A L Johnson co G 43,
A L Jenkins co E 15,
A L Jennings co E 15,
H M Kelly co H 43,
W T Kenton co I 23,
H Lane co K 13,
J S Lisk co H 22,
E Lamb co C 43,
J D Lowry co K 8,
B F Lefler co H 57,
J J Levy co G 35,
J B Livingston co B 2 c,
J P Massey co D 24,
J C Metcalf co I 54,
A Noble co G 51,
W W Nading co A 57,
T W Orr co A 57,
R D Ormond co B 28,
C C Pool co G 37,
J T Price co C 5,
W H Rickington co E 24,
W C Rogers co H 43,
J Ray co A 1,
A E Styers co A 21,
J W Smith co H 11,
S S Sullivan co C 51,
R C Smith co E 31,
W W Tamas co C 37,
A C Tigg co E 37,
H W Lambeth co H 7,
T May co E 1 cav,
W P Moore co D 5 cav,
E S Moore 20,
W H McBride co A 56,
B J McMerry co F 56,
J G Mann co D 35,
J Miller co A 35,
H F Mederson co D 5 cav,
J Moore co B 5 cav,
E L Pollingfield co G 25,
A H Rhodes co C 4 cav,
H Roberts co C 54,
J Rose co F 56,
L M Ritch co C 5,
J H Smith co B 5,
J Scoggin co E 57,
A B Sporcell co F 49,
Wm Syms co D 56,
J T Vaughan co B 1 cav,
J O Underwood co H 30,
O Vaughn co I 35,
A Wise co C 49,
W A Watson co C 1 cav,
J K Williams co F 31,
J W Wacock co I 49,
D Williams co D 35,
A Worsham co K 56,
R F Walls co K 56,
M J Waters co B 14,
J Williams co D 11,
R J Wilson co E 31,
L H Yarborough co H 28,
T Young co I 54.
J Ziglen co D 52.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 4TH N. C. S. T. IN THE BATTLE AT SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., VA, May 12 1864.

Company A—Lieut F D Carlton flesh wound in right thigh, sergt W L Thompson do, private J W Cohen in left thigh, courier Jas Stinson do, privates ——— Lampey neck mortal, D Beam skull fractured severe, Thos Christie both thighs very serious, J W Hobbs flesh wound right thigh, M S Gilland flesh wound in leg. N S Brawley abdomen mortal.

B—sergt H C Miller right thigh flesh wound, sergt D A Danaha right hand flesh, privates N Donaha contusion right thigh, J C Hyde flesh wound right elbow, J A Smith scalp sabre cut, N F Fisher left thigh flesh wound, J A Barnhardt right leg amputated, T N Torrence face, J H Holsclaw right hip severe, ——— Overcash left shoulder severe, S McLaughlin right thigh and hand serious.

C—J A Holmes chest flesh wound, sergt J C Turner foot slight, privates A F Lewis face severe, J F Holmes contusion left side, corpl F A Shuford left shoulder very severe, privates G M Locke flesh wound right leg, S L Wilson left hand, P Miller right hip, S Henderson abdomen mortal.

D—capt Thos G Lee contusion left shoulder, corpl D L Howell flesh wound right groin, corp J Ellis face very severe privates M Anderson right arm broken, Thos Myers flesh wound scalp and thigh, M Wiggins left shoulder fractured.

E—privates — Jackson face very severe, J Hawkins contusion left side.

F—sergt Jas Gay flesh wound face, corpl M F Wooten left thigh, privates J Taylor right arm, E Flora neck, J B Woodward left shoulder, Thos Knight right hip.

G—capt S A Kelly flesh wound right leg, lieut D G Smoot right leg broken, privates H A Wise flesh wound left shoulder, P S Rose right arm, Wm Perry chest mortal, John Carnfield flesh wound right hand, Monro Williams left hand.

H—sergt G Powell abdomen and bowels mortal, sergt A R Tomlin flesh wound right foot, corpl M Kinder left hand, privates M L Lambert left leg, N V Journey scalp, Jas Mitchell right foot shattered, C B Parker flesh wound back, Wm Forcum bowels mortal, (since dead.)

I—sergt H L Clayton flesh wound right arm, sergt Jesse Scott left hand, privates E J Daniels right hip severe, W A Johnson flesh wound chest.

K—Lieut M L Bean contusion left shoulder, corpl J A Brown flesh wound right leg, privates F M Mills contusion left elbow, Geo Basinger flesh wound left shoulder, Wm Johnson side, Wm Durell left arm amputated, D W Corl severely bruised in chest.

KILLED.

A—Capt Wm F McRorie, private N S Brawley.
B—Priv Peter Deal.
C—Privs Jas H Hartness, P Jacobs, C P Arthurs, Solomon Dendron.
D—None.
E—sergt Cutler, sergt Lurget, private Bowlin.
F—sergt Thos Atkinson, corpl B Farmer.
G—sergt Jac Hanes, privates Jos Shines and Wm Perry, (died of wounds.)
H—corpl M Walker, privates Sam Chambl —— Forcum sergt Powell, J Moore.
K—sergt Otho Holdshouser, privates P A Hilery Jac Fraley J T Owens.

Total—Killed 28; wounded 70.
The Regiment took into battle about 300:
Missing—sergt F Morrison and Wm Adams.

SUNDAY EVE, May 15, 1864.

Since the above report was made out, Lieut Wm McNeely, Co A, was brought in, wounded in the right leg—not serious. He was struck while pushing the enemy who are now falling back,—perhaps massing on our right for another butchering spell. The great question now with us is, what will Grant do next? And I shouldn't be surprised if that question bothered him no little. McNeely says it is useless to tell the people at home how men are killed and piled on each other,—men, I say, the Yankees are all men except Beast Butler and perhaps a few others of the Hyena species. I have heard no estimate of our loss nor of the enemy's,—theirs is certainly five times as great as ours, which figures will prove in the future. I mean it is so up to this evening, the *eleventh* day of battle. What the future has in store for us God only knows,—we hope an early peace.

Lieut. M. says he saw Sergt. Francis Morrison this morning dead on the field. He is reported missing in the above list. Then, Sergt. Adams is the only one missing from our regiment who cannot be accounted for. He was one of the sharpshooters and is supposed to be captured. J. T. Owens was brought in this morning (reported killed,) mortally wounded in the head. It is hardly possible that he will survive. Jac. Fraley was killed while acting gunner in a battery. Gen. Daniel is dead. Gen. Ramseur was wounded in his crippled arm (the right) but still commands his brigade. Colonel Grimes commands Daniel's brigade. Rain has been falling heavily at intervals since Thursday last, and now the roads are almost impassable; still the men go cheerily plodding through the mud nearly up to their knees Our troops are in excellent spirits notwithstanding their unparalleled hardships. To day the enemy is moving back,—perhaps massing on our right, but no matter, if they will fight they shall have a satisfaction of it. NAT.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—Hoke Inflicts Heavy Loss on the Enemy—The Enemy Handsomely Repulsed—Dispatch from Gen. Lee—Northern News—Gold Elevated—From Ashland—Official from Gen. Johnston—Fighting on York River Railroad—Congressional—Fight on the Southside—Capture of a Regiment—The Raid on Ashland Driven Back.

RICHMOND, JUNE 2.—Hoke's division encountered the enemy's left yesterday morning inflicting heavy loss on them, capturing a battery, one stand of colors and a number of prisoners.

Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, of S. C., was wounded yesterday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 2.—The following was received from Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, June 1st:

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There has been skirmishing along our lines to-day.

Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy this forenoon and drove them to their entrenchments.

This evening, the enemy attacked Heth, and were gallantly repulsed by Cook's and Kirkland's brigades.

Breckinridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

A force of infantry is reported to have arrived at Tunstall's, from the White House, and are extending their line up to the York river railroad. They state that they belong to Butler's forces.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 2.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 30th received. Dispatches from Grant's army filled with gasconade say that Lee is out generalled, and that the whole army is across the Pamunkey moving on to Richmond. Dispatches from Georgia unimportant. There have been many sharp encounters but nothing decisive.

Gold closed at 188.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 2.—There was a small force of Yankees at Ashland yesterday. Very little damage was done. The main body was attacked and defeated by Lomax. Official dispatches from Johnston from New Hope 1st, says the army is in healthly condition and in partial engagements has had great advantage. The enemy's cavalry and transportation animals represented to be in a suffering condition.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 2.—Severe fighting in the direction of the York River Railroad reported this forenoon. No particulars received.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—Nothing of importance done in either houses of Congress to-day. The House spent some time in secret session.

[SEVENTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—Our forces on the Southside attacked the Yankees this morning in their rifle pits, near Ware Bottom Church, killing a number and capturing the 107th Connecticut regiment. Our loss is trifling.

[EIGHTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND JUNE 2—An authentic version of affairs at Ashland yesterday represent that the enemy attacked Lee's cavalry near Hanover C. H. in the morning and pressed them back to and through Ashland. The Yankees then proceeded to tear up the Railroad and whilst they were thus engaged, Rossor's cavalry dashed in and routed the party, capturing three hundred horses and a number of prisoners. The flying enemy were pursued nearly to the Court House.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ LIEUT. THOS. KING, is announced as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.
32—dst

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods—which will be opened and ready for exhibition

Wednesday, June 8th,

consisting of
800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres;
500 " Trico, and Black Cloths;
2000 " Black and White English Prints;
100 " Black Fr. Morino;
312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose;
4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs;
6 " Ladies Gauze Vest.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, June 1, 1864. 35—6t.

OIL!

200 GAL. PURE LINSEED OIL.
For sale by
H. N. BROWN & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 1, 1864. 35—2t.

SCREWS AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, 8TH OF JUNE NEXT, WE WILL SELL one or two thousand gross of Screws, in assorted lots to suit purchases—a rare chance for wood workmen to be supplied with a scarce article. Sizes ranging from 3-8 to 3 inches.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
32—td Auctioneers.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.
P. E. HINES, SURGEON,
31—d7t. Medical Director.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.
Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.
J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.,
For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.